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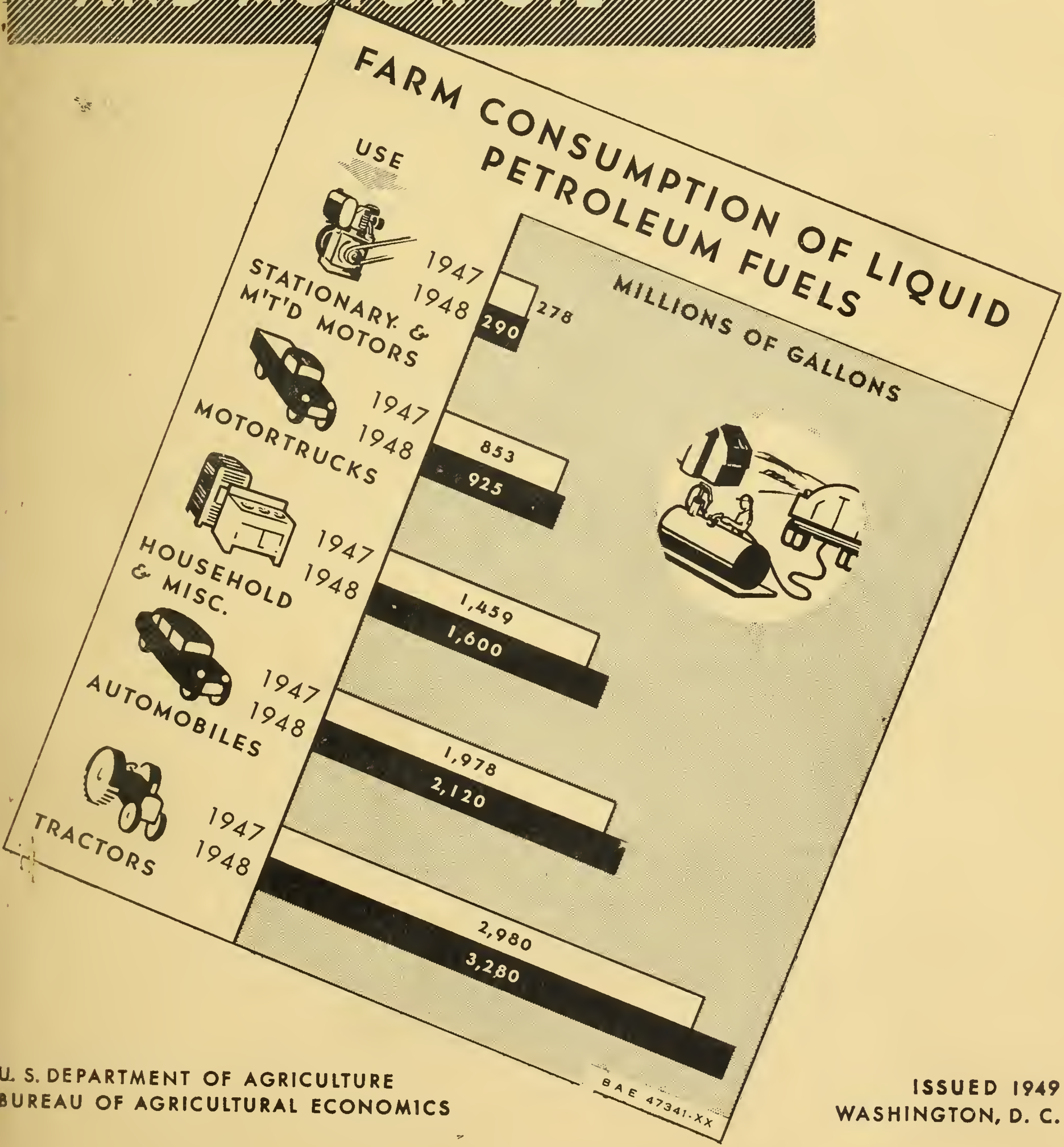
FARM CONSUMPTION OF LIQUID PETROLEUM FUELS AND MOTOR OIL



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

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BASIS OF ESTIMATES

This report contains estimates of farm consumption of liquid petroleum fuels (including liquefied petroleum gases) and motor oil, by principal uses for 1947, with comparative data for other years. The basic information for 1947 was supplied in February 1948 by about 19,000 voluntary crop correspondents of the United States Department of Agriculture. They reported the quantity of motor fuel and motor oil used during 1947 in tractors, automobiles, and motortrucks, the amount of motor fuel used by mounted and stationary engines, and the quantities of liquid petroleum fuels used in the farm household and for miscellaneous farm uses. Kind of fuel was reported for tractors and for household and miscellaneous farm uses. Additional information as to make, model, age, and hours used in 1947 was obtained for tractors on farms January 1, 1948. The number and miles used were obtained for automobiles and motortrucks as was the number of mounted and stationary engines. The crop correspondents reported on the size of their farm.

Other sources of information available were used to supplement the crop correspondents' reports. For example, it became evident in tabulating the material that consumption of liquefied petroleum gases for household and miscellaneous farm use, as indicated by the crop correspondents' reports, was far below actual consumption, mainly because of nonreporting of petroleum gases bought in cylinders and paid for by the pound. It was necessary in many States to obtain supplemental information, especially from dealers and distributors of these liquefied petroleum gases.

Estimates on State levels of total farm consumption of liquid petroleum fuels by use and kind of fuel, and consumption of motor oil by principal uses are shown for the first time in this report. The estimates for tractors, automobiles, and motortrucks are based on quantity used per machine on farms January 1, 1948. Estimates for other uses are based on quantity used per farm as reported by the crop correspondents.

Information reported by the crop correspondents was tabulated and summarized by seven size-of-farm groups within each State. In cases in which the sample was small or unrepresentative, adjustments were made in the survey indications to obtain what appeared to be reasonable estimates. These estimates by size of farm were weighted by appropriate weights from the 1945 Census to derive State averages. Consumption per automobile of fuel and motor oil, for example, were weighted by the number of automobiles reported in the respective size of farm groups by the census. It is believed that this weighting procedure removed a substantial part of the bias that resulted from the larger than average size of farms included in the survey and the relatively smaller incidence of power machines and consumption of fuel and motor oil on small farms. Even so, estimates of consumption by States can be considered only as approximations. Considerable error could have been introduced, either in the per unit use or in the estimates of power machines on farms, January 1, 1948.

This report contains all available material for all uses except tractors. For tractors, a more detailed report concerning use of tractors by type, age, size of farm, etc. is to be published later.

FARM CONSUMPTION OF LIQUID PETROLEUM FUELS AND MOTOR OIL [1]

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INTRODUCTION

Numbers of the major farm power machines on January 1, 1949, were at a record high level (table 1). The number of all tractors on farms has increased about 45 percent since 1945 and has more than doubled since 1940.

The number of farm motortrucks about doubled in the last decade and since 1945 automobile numbers have increased by more than 25 percent. Sales of combines, forage harvesters, and hay balers, the machines that principally use mounted motors, were at record high levels in 1948, as was the use of pump water for irrigation.

Farmers are increasing their use of liquid petroleum fuels in the farm household and for miscellaneous farm uses. Total consumption of liquefied petroleum gases for household and commercial uses in the United States has increased about 1,000 percent since 1940. Farmers probably shared in this increased use. Also marked increases in the use of fuel oil and other liquid petroleum fuels on farms have occurred since 1940 along with the higher farm incomes.

Along with the increase in numbers of power machines has come a continuous decrease in numbers of horses and mules on farms. We now have about a third as many work animals per 100 acres of cropland as was the case in 1920. Since 1920 a substantial reduction has occurred in the average hours of work performed annually by work animals and they probably do no more than 25 percent of the total farm work that requires either tractor or animal power.

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[1] James W. Birkhead of the Washington office assisted in the preliminary work of the study. Richard Lee Brodell assisted in interviewing dealers and distributors of liquefied petroleum gases.

The BAE State Statisticians reviewed tentative estimates for their respective States and supplied valuable supplementary information and helpful comments.

FARM CONSUMPTION, 1947

Total farm consumption of liquid petroleum fuels in 1947 was estimated at about 7,550,000,000 gallons (tables 2 and 3). Consumption by tractors amounted to about 40 percent of the total. Automobiles accounted for about 26 percent, household and miscellaneous farm use around 19 percent, motortrucks 11 percent, and approximately 4 percent was used by stationary and mounted motors.

Consumption of liquid petroleum fuels in recent years has increased even more rapidly than has the number of farm machines. Annual use of tractors has increased because they are now well adapted for many kinds of farm work in contrast to the earlier ones which were used chiefly for heavy duty jobs. Annual mileage per automobile and per motortruck, has also increased in recent years along with the higher incomes of farmers.

Gasoline is the chief liquid petroleum fuel used on farms. It was the principal tractor fuel and it is used almost exclusively by farm automobiles, farm motortrucks, mounted motors, and small stationary engines. Gasoline accounted for more than 70 percent of all liquid petroleum fuels used. Kerosene, fuel oil, liquefied petroleum gases, and distillate were other important liquid petroleum fuels used.

Consumption of motor oil for principal farm uses in 1947 was estimated at 163 million gallons (table 4). Tractors accounted for about 45 percent of the total, automobiles around 36 percent, motortrucks 15 percent, and stationary and mounted internal combustion engines about 4 percent. In addition to these uses, motor oil is used as a lubricant for electric motors and for other farm machines. No estimate of these uses is included in this report.

FARM CONSUMPTION, 1948

Total farm consumption of liquid petroleum fuels in 1948 is estimated at about 8,200,000,000 gallons. This is an increase of about 9 percent over the 1947 consumption. On January 1, 1948, tractors on farms were 11 percent; automobiles, 8 percent; and motortrucks about 9 percent higher than the January 1, 1948, number. Increases in consumption of motor fuel in 1948 as compared with consumption in 1947 was probably only slightly less than the percentage increase in numbers of machines.

Also in 1948 consumption of motor fuel by stationary and mounted motors and for household and miscellaneous uses was probably higher than the 1947 consumption. Sales of combines, forage harvesters and balers, the principal machines that are mounted, were higher in 1948 than in any previous year. Also farmers are using increasing quantities of liquid petroleum fuels, especially for heating. Reports of the United States Bureau of Mines show that total sales to all users of LP-gas for household and commercial uses in 1948 were about 24 percent above the 1947 sales. Farmers probably shared in this increased use.

FARM TRACTORS

In recent years farm tractors have been the principal user of farm motor fuels. For all types of tractors, average annual use in 1947 averaged 592 hours, consumption of motor fuel 946 gallons, and consumption of motor oil 23 gallons (table 5). Almost 80 percent of all tractor fuel was gasoline, about 6 percent was distillate, 4 percent diesel fuel, 3 percent kerosene, and 7 percent miscellaneous other fuels. Even crude oil was reported used as fuel for tractors. At one time, kerosene was the major tractor fuel.

Consumption per tractor exceeded 1,000 gallons in the Great Plains, the Mountain States, and in Oklahoma and Texas. In these State groups, garden and home-made tractors are relatively few in number and wheel tractors are above average in size. Annual use of tractors in these State groups is also above average.

Consumption of fuel and annual use of tractors were below average in the Northeastern, the Appalachian, and the Southeastern States. Factory-made wheel tractors accounted for about 87 percent of the tractors on all farms January 1, 1948, and these used about 93 percent of the total tractor fuel. Consumption of fuel per wheel tractor averaged slightly more than 1,000 gallons (table 6). Crawler tractors accounted for about 4 percent of the 1948 tractors; they used about 6 percent of the 1947 tractor fuel (table 7). Almost 9 percent of the 1948 tractors were home-made and garden tractors. Together, these tractors used less than one percent of the tractor fuel in 1947.

AUTOMOBILES AND MOTORTRUCKS

Automobiles on farms January 1, 1948 were used an average of 6,400 miles in 1947. Consumption of motor fuel in 1947 averaged about 400 gallons and an average of about 12 gallons of motor oil was used per automobile. Annual mileage per farm automobile was above average in all western areas as was consumption of fuel and motor oil (table 8).

Average mileage per farm automobile in all State groups was influenced by size of farms. For the entire country the 1947 mileage per automobile averaged almost 10,000 miles on farms of 1,000 acres and over and less than 5,700 miles on farms of less than 100 acres (table 9).

All types of motortrucks on farms January 1, 1948, were used on an average of about 5,200 miles in 1947. Motor fuel used was estimated to average about 445 gallons and motor oil 13 gallons per farm motortruck. Average miles used per motor truck in 1947 was above average in all Southern areas and considerably below average in the Northeastern and Lake States.

As with automobiles, the average annual mileage per motortruck increased as the size of farm increased. The difference in annual use of motortrucks on small and large farms, however, was less than was the case with automobiles (table 9).

STATIONARY AND MOUNTED MOTORS

Consumption of motor fuel by stationary and mounted internal combustion engines amounted to only about 4 percent of the total liquid petroleum fuels used on farms. Consumption averaged less than 50 gallons per farm. In the eastern half of the country, consumption per farm in practically all States was below average. In the western half of the country are many large machines--especially combines which have mounted motors--and deep wells often provide a considerable part of the irrigation water. Consumption per farm of motor fuel by stationary and mounted motors was above average in the Pacific Coast, the Mountin States, the Great Plains, and in Oklahoma and Texas as was the case in Arkansas, where pump water for irrigation of rice is important. Consumption of motor oil by stationary and mounted motors in 1947 averaged slightly more than one gallon per farm (table 10). Some of the stationary engines were reported as using gas from pipe lines as motor fuel. No estimate of this use is included in this report.

HOUSEHOLD AND MISCELLANEOUS FARM USES

Liquid petroleum fuels have long been used in farm households and use of kerosene or oil in lamps was at one time the chief farm use. With the great increase in farm electrification, use for lighting has decreased, but the use of liquid fuels for cooking, home heating, refrigeration, heating water, etc., has tremendously increased. Also farm uses, such as dehydrating crops, curing tobacco, orchard heating, heating water in the dairy house and other farm buildings, heating brooders, weed control, and many other miscellaneous uses have greatly increased in recent years.

The survey does not provide separate estimates for household and miscellaneous farm uses of liquid petroleum fuels. Total consumption of all kinds of liquid petroleum fuels for household and miscellaneous farm consumption was estimated at about 1,460,000,000 gallons. This was about 19 percent of the total use and was exceeded only by use in tractors and automobiles.

According to crop correspondents about 90 gallons each of fuel oil and kerosene were used per farm in 1947. In many areas these two fuels have about the same uses. Both are extensively used for heating homes, water, and brooders, and for curing tobacco. Kerosene is also used for cooking, and in limited areas large quantities were reported used for weed control. Also it is probably used more for lighting on farms than is any other liquid petroleum fuel.

Average consumption of fuel oil per farm was much above average in the Pacific Coast States, especially in California where large quantities were reported as used for heating orchards. Consumption of fuel oil per farm was above average in most northern States where its principal use is for heating homes. Relatively small quantities were used in the South. In the South, only North Carolina, where it is extensively used for curing tobacco, reported more fuel oil per farm than the average farm of the country (table 10).

Consumption of kerosene exceeded consumption of fuel oil in every southern State, and in New York, the New England States, Missouri, and New Mexico. In general, the heavy areas of kerosene consumption are the New England States, New York and New Jersey, North Carolina and South Carolina where it is extensively used for curing tobacco, Oklahoma and Texas, Louisiana, and New Mexico. Consumption of kerosene per farm in the Pacific Coast States was well below the average of all farms.

Consumption of gasoline for farm household and miscellaneous uses averaged 7 gallons per farm in 1947. Consumption per farm was above average in the West and below average in the Northeast and the South.

In 1947, consumption of all other liquid fuels averaged 62 gallons per farm and totaled about 365,000,000 gallons for all farms. Of this quantity probably more than 300 million gallons were LP-gases, principally propane, butane, mixtures of these gases. The remaining miscellaneous liquid petroleum fuels consist chiefly of distillate, diesel fuel, stove oil, and boiler oil. These were relatively important in California.

Liquefied petroleum gases reach the farm either in filled cylinders or tank trucks. In areas in which farmers use "bottle or cylinder gas" they buy it in small quantities and usually pay for it by the pound. In 1947 most of the farmers in the North and East used LP-gas from cylinders. In these areas prices were relatively high and the fuel was used chiefly for cooking, for heating water, for refrigerators and to some extent, for brooders and other miscellaneous farm uses. Little LP-gas, in these areas, was used for heating homes.

Consumption of LP-gas is largest in the Southwest States where it is important in heating homes. Considerable quantities also were reported as used for flame weeders and for dehydrating crops, especially fruits. Many farmers here buy their LP-gas from tank wagons, and store it in tanks on their farms. Much of the LP-gas is produced in this area and prices to farmers are low compared with prices in other areas.

Reports from the United States Bureau of Mines show that consumption of LP-gas for household and commercial uses in 1948 increased about 24 percent over the 1947 consumption. If the increase in use on farms was the same as for all uses probably around 400 million gallons of LP-gas in 1948 were consumed in farm households and for miscellaneous farm uses. In addition some LP-gas is used on farms as motor fuel, especially for stationary engines and tractors.

Table 1.- Number of tractors, automobiles, motortrucks, and horses and mules on farms, United States, January 1, specified years

Item	1920	1930	1940	1945	1948 1/	1949 1/
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Tractors, exclusive of steam:						
Wheel	---	---	---	2,188	2,750	3,040
Crawler	---	---	---	99	124	133
Home-made	---	---	---	67	76	77
Garden	---	---	---	68	200	250
Total	246	920	1,545	2,422	3,150	3,500
Automobiles	2,146	4,135	4,144	4,152	4,930	5,300
Motortrucks	139	900	1,047	1,490	1,920	2,100
Horses and mules:						
Under 1 year of age	1,606	574	754	400	229	200
3 years old and over	20,300	17,330	12,209	10,598	8,352	7,600
All ages	25,742	19,124	14,478	11,950	9,130	8,274

1/ Preliminary estimates.

Table 2.- Farm consumption of liquid petroleum fuels, United States, specified years

Years	Consumption of liquid petroleum fuels				
	Farm tractors	Farm automobiles	Farm motortrucks	Stationary and mounted internal combustion motors	Household and miscellaneous farm uses
	Mil. gal.	Mil. gal.	Mil. gal.	Mil. gal.	Mil. gal.
1920	271	514	53	1/	1/
1930	748	1,388	341	1/	1/
1940	1,399	1,538	397	1/	1/
1947	2,980	1,978	853	278	1,459
1948 2/	3,280	2,120	925	290	1,600

1/ No estimates available for these uses.

2/ In calculating this estimate it was assumed that for each kind of power machine, consumption per machine was about the same as in 1947. The 1948 estimate includes a moderate increase in liquid petroleum fuel used by stationary and mounted motors, and for household and miscellaneous farm uses.

Table 3.- Farm consumption of liquid petroleum fuels by kinds of use, by States, 1947

State and group	Liquid petroleum fuels consumed					
	By all tractors 1/	By farm automobiles 2/	By farm motortrucks 2/	By stationary and mounted internal combustion motors 3/	For household and miscellaneous farm uses	Total
	Mil. gal.	Mil. gal.	Mil. gal.	Mil. gal.	Mil.gal.	Mil.gal.
New England	31.5	53.7	30.8	4.5	59.1	179.6
New York	73.4	59.1	28.4	6.0	51.9	218.8
New Jersey	17.0	14.4	10.1	1.2	12.2	54.9
Pennsylvania	86.2	70.2	25.8	4.3	24.0	210.5
Delaware	4.3	3.7	1.6	.2	1.9	11.7
Maryland	19.1	16.3	7.4	.8	10.8	54.4
Northeast	231.5	217.4	104.1	17.0	159.9	729.9
Ohio	112.2	95.0	26.0	4.4	34.9	272.5
Indiana	107.5	78.0	19.5	4.4	33.8	243.2
Illinois	233.0	92.0	31.1	10.2	73.5	439.8
Iowa	232.8	110.0	21.8	5.6	68.9	439.1
Missouri	90.3	65.3	25.1	3.6	43.7	228.0
Corn Belt	775.8	440.3	123.5	28.2	254.8	1,622.6
Michigan	100.7	76.0	16.6	3.9	29.4	226.6
Wisconsin	110.7	77.9	23.8	4.6	36.1	253.1
Minnesota	193.3	84.0	21.0	9.4	52.0	359.7
Lake States	404.7	237.9	61.4	17.9	117.5	839.4
North Dakota	129.1	30.4	14.4	12.5	16.3	202.7
South Dakota	98.9	34.0	11.1	6.2	22.7	172.9
Nebraska	132.9	53.5	14.3	7.8	34.6	243.1
Kansas	200.3	69.0	36.7	14.8	44.5	365.3
Great Plains	561.2	186.9	76.5	41.3	118.1	984.0
West Virginia	4.4	17.8	10.8	.8	3.6	37.4
Kentucky	24.5	40.9	24.8	3.1	28.1	121.4
Tennessee	24.3	38.8	19.0	3.0	16.6	101.7
Virginia	23.5	55.2	17.5	2.6	22.7	121.5
North Carolina	32.7	71.2	25.0	5.2	132.2	266.3
Appalachian	109.4	223.9	97.1	14.7	203.2	648.3
South Carolina	15.8	36.2	11.2	2.1	39.6	104.9
Georgia	31.4	35.6	23.4	2.9	23.0	116.3
Florida	12.6	19.4	10.2	2.1	12.2	56.5
Alabama	22.9	24.8	23.1	1.8	15.0	87.6
Southeast	82.7	116.0	67.9	8.9	89.8	365.3

Continued

Table 3.- Farm consumption of liquid petroleum fuels by kinds of use, by States, 1947 - Continued

State and group	Liquid petroleum fuels consumed					
	By all tractors 1/	By farm automobiles 2/	By farm motortrucks 2/	By stationary and mounted internal combustion motors 3/	For household and miscellaneous farm uses	Total
	Mil. gal.	Mil. gal.	Mil. gal.	Mil.gal.	Mil. gal.	Mil.gal.
Mississippi	26.8	28.1	25.8	2.1	25.3	108.1
Louisiana	31.8	22.0	13.5	5.2	38.8	111.3
Arkansas	34.6	25.9	26.9	13.9	41.5	142.8
Delta	93.2	76.0	66.2	21.2	105.6	362.2
Oklahoma	110.6	59.4	27.5	7.4	57.7	262.6
Texas	257.2	152.8	73.0	50.0	144.4	677.4
Okla.-Texas	367.8	212.2	100.5	57.4	202.1	940.0
Montana	53.8	15.4	13.0	5.3	10.6	98.1
Idaho	23.4	18.3	9.1	2.9	6.0	59.7
Wyoming	11.2	7.3	7.0	.5	2.4	28.4
Colorado	50.2	23.4	14.4	4.8	15.0	107.8
New Mexico	15.5	11.6	7.2	3.9	12.0	50.2
Arizona	12.5	6.6	5.6	3.6	2.4	30.7
Utah	8.8	11.4	6.6	1.3	2.0	30.1
Nevada	2.2	1.9	1.7	.4	1.0	7.2
Mountain	177.6	95.9	64.6	22.7	51.4	412.2
Washington	34.1	41.8	27.2	8.0	23.2	134.3
Oregon	31.7	32.6	15.7	7.6	19.9	107.5
California	110.6	97.5	48.4	32.6	113.9	403.0
Pacific	176.4	171.9	91.3	48.2	157.0	644.8
United States	2,980.3	1,978.4	853.1	277.5	1,459.4	7,548.7

1/ Derived from table 5, by multiplying the average consumption per unit in 1947 by the Jan. 1, 1948 number of tractors.

2/ Derived from table 8, by multiplying the average consumption per machine in 1947 by the Jan. 1, 1948 number of machines.

3/ Derived from table 10, by multiplying the average consumption per farm in 1947 by the 1945 number of farms.

Table 4.- Farm consumption of motor oil by major uses, by States, 1947 1/

State and area	Motor oil consumed				
	By all tractors	By farm automobiles	By farm motor-trucks	By stationary and mounted internal combustion motors	Total 2/
	1,000 gal.	1,000 gal.	1,000 gal.	1,000 gal.	1,000 gal.
New England	813.1	1,617.0	880.0	120.2	3,430.3
New York	1,907.1	1,782.0	790.0	149.5	4,628.6
New Jersey	477.4	432.0	264.0	31.5	1,204.9
Pennsylvania	2,246.9	2,106.0	737.0	103.1	5,193.0
Delaware	111.7	112.2	47.5	5.6	277.0
Maryland	449.1	489.6	220.0	20.6	1,179.3
Northeast	6,005.3	6,538.8	2,938.5	430.5	15,913.1
Ohio	2,693.2	2,850.0	737.5	110.3	6,391.0
Indiana	2,487.0	2,340.0	550.0	105.6	5,482.6
Illinois	5,840.1	2,760.0	932.4	265.5	9,798.0
Iowa	5,331.4	3,275.0	624.0	146.3	9,376.7
Missouri	2,056.8	1,950.0	718.2	97.2	4,822.2
Corn Belt	18,408.5	13,175.0	3,562.1	724.9	35,870.5
Michigan	2,526.9	2,281.5	499.2	105.2	5,412.8
Wisconsin	2,762.2	2,337.0	717.6	124.4	5,941.2
Minnesota	4,426.7	2,520.0	616.0	245.6	7,808.3
Lake States	9,715.8	7,138.5	1,832.8	475.2	19,162.3
North Dakota	3,115.7	912.0	432.0	319.8	4,779.5
South Dakota	2,339.6	1,019.1	330.0	158.0	3,846.7
Nebraska	3,427.5	1,610.4	420.0	201.2	5,659.1
Kansas	4,897.4	2,070.0	936.0	381.2	8,284.6
Great Plains	13,780.2	5,611.5	2,118.0	1,060.2	22,569.9
West Virginia	108.4	525.0	299.0	19.5	951.9
Kentucky	590.6	1,232.8	720.0	71.6	2,615.0
Tennessee	588.0	1,162.5	570.0	70.3	2,390.8
Virginia	601.5	1,632.0	524.4	69.2	2,827.1
North Carolina	800.8	2,145.0	728.0	143.7	3,817.5
Appalachian	2,689.3	6,697.3	2,841.4	374.3	12,602.3
South Carolina	392.6	1,092.0	337.5	59.1	1,881.2
Georgia	787.2	1,069.5	702.0	67.8	2,626.5
Florida	320.6	537.5	307.5	55.0	1,220.6
Alabama	568.4	744.0	693.0	44.7	2,050.1
Southeast	2,068.8	3,443.0	2,040.0	226.6	7,778.4

- Continued -

Table 4.- Farm consumption of motor oil by major uses, by States, 1947 1/-Cont'd.

State and area	Motor oil consumed				
	By all tractors	By farm automobiles	By farm motortrucks	By stationary and mounted internal combustion motors	Total 2/
	1,000 gal.	1,000 gal.	1,000 gal.	1,000 gal.	1,000 gal.
Mississippi	629.4	840.0	739.6	52.7	2,261.7
Louisiana	766.2	655.0	386.1	129.3	1,936.6
Arkansas	838.9	770.0	734.4	357.8	2,701.1
Delta	2,234.5	2,265.0	1,860.1	539.8	6,899.4
Oklahoma	2,742.2	1,775.0	825.0	181.3	5,523.5
Texas	6,318.2	4,536.0	2,112.0	1,270.4	14,236.6
Okla.-Texas	9,060.4	6,311.0	2,937.0	1,451.7	19,760.1
Montana	1,287.2	456.0	388.8	135.9	2,267.9
Idaho	582.1	550.4	273.6	74.7	1,480.8
Wyoming	287.2	210.0	168.0	13.1	678.3
Colorado	1,086.8	676.0	414.4	123.8	2,301.0
New Mexico	352.8	336.0	210.0	98.0	996.8
Arizona	277.7	197.4	153.0	92.0	720.1
Utah	241.2	325.0	188.5	34.2	788.9
Nevada	50.4	56.0	51.0	9.3	166.7
Mountain	4,165.4	2,806.8	1,847.3	581.0	9,400.5
Washington	872.8	1,230.0	700.0	207.7	3,010.5
Oregon	797.6	918.0	473.6	195.7	2,384.9
California	2,853.5	2,847.0	1,452.3	833.5	7,986.3
Pacific	4,523.9	4,995.0	2,625.9	1,236.9	13,381.7
United States	72,652.1	58,981.9	24,603.1	7,101.1	163,338.2

1/ See footnotes 1, 2, and 3, table 3.

2/ Does not include motor oil used by electric motors and for miscellaneous farm uses.

Table 5.- Tractors on farms January 1, 1948, and consumption of liquid petroleum fuels and motor fuel and motor oil per tractor, by States, 1947

State and group	Tractors		Consumption per tractor in 1947						
			Motor fuel						
	On farms Jan. 1, 1948	Average use in 1947	Gasoline	Diesel fuel	Distillate	Kerosene	Other	Total motor fuel	Motor oil
	Number	Hours	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
New England	72,125	355	398	7	4	26	2	437	11
New York	119,100	447	594	3	---	17	2	616	16
New Jersey	26,600	499	617	---	2	21	---	640	18
Pennsylvania	127,450	496	593	8	13	51	11	676	18
Delaware	5,575	552	765	---	---	2	---	767	20
Maryland	24,600	547	763	---	5	9	---	777	18
Northeast	375,450	458	571	5	6	30	5	617	16.0
Ohio	177,600	446	584	14	18	13	3	632	15
Indiana	132,500	542	719	8	34	6	44	811	19
Illinois	208,950	656	993	15	47	15	45	1,115	28
Iowa	226,250	638	895	11	65	5	53	1,029	24
Missouri	98,200	626	774	15	46	13	72	920	21
Corn Belt	843,500	585	812	13	44	10	41	920	21.8
Michigan	151,600	485	569	21	29	4	41	664	17
Wisconsin	154,200	481	645	9	32	6	26	718	18
Minnesota	185,500	657	842	20	76	6	98	1,042	24
Lake States	491,300	549	696	17	48	5	58	824	19.8
North Dakota	92,100	753	1,133	32	117	6	114	1,402	34
South Dakota	78,500	782	1,047	37	52	20	104	1,260	30
Nebraska	123,900	651	416	26	91	13	527	1,073	28
Kansas	138,200	686	1,222	41	59	15	112	1,449	35
Great Plains	432,700	708	941	34	79	13	230	1,297	31.9
West Virginia	10,650	351	384	15	1	4	6	410	10
Kentucky	33,725	508	483	10	56	146	31	726	17
Tennessee	32,525	523	297	19	204	166	61	747	18
Virginia	34,700	482	607	14	24	29	4	678	17
North Carolina	43,200	526	609	14	11	112	11	757	19
Appalachian	154,800	500	500	14	64	105	24	707	17.4
South Carolina	19,325	536	537	17	131	35	97	817	20
Georgia	38,900	575	584	25	161	3	35	808	20
Florida	20,550	497	358	82	129	30	15	614	16
Alabama	27,175	614	409	28	273	14	117	841	21
Southeast	105,950	563	487	35	178	17	63	780	19.5

- Continued -

Table 5.- Tractors on farms January 1, 1948, and consumption of liquid petroleum fuels and motor fuel and motor oil per tractor, by States, 1947 - Continued

State and group	Tractors		Consumption per tractor in 1947						
	On farms Jan. 1, 1948	Average use in 1947	Motor fuel						Motor oil
			Gasoline	Diesel fuel	Distillate	Kerosene	Other	Total motor fuel	
	Number	Hours	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
Mississippi	31,450	528	481	45	168	50	108	852	20
Louisiana	27,125	659	253	48	533	59	278	1,171	28
Arkansas	39,375	579	196	31	550	22	81	880	21
Delta	97,950	585	303	40	423	41	144	951	22.8
Oklahoma	87,800	677	1,077	24	11	139	9	1,260	31
Texas	205,300	783	1,116	38	10	82	7	1,253	31
Okla.-Texas	293,100	751	1,104	34	10	99	8	1,255	31.0
Montana	40,700	656	924	111	242	2	43	1,322	32
Idaho	29,100	489	588	173	28	2	12	803	20
Wyoming	13,075	563	361	73	231	29	161	855	22
Colorado	41,200	711	956	68	118	24	52	1,218	26
New Mexico	14,775	647	935	41	7	63	1	1,047	24
Arizona	9,550	812	868	232	49	13	145	1,307	29
Utah	11,200	521	494	113	153	10	14	784	22
Nevada	2,350	594	771	151	1	---	3	926	21
Mountain	161,950	631	792	110	129	16	49	1,096	25.7
Washington	44,600	496	415	317	5	1	27	765	20
Oregon	40,700	485	509	197	24	1	49	780	20
California	108,000	596	688	301	10	8	17	1,024	26
Pacific	193,300	550	587	283	12	5	26	913	23.4
United States	3,150,000	592	753	41	61	26	65	946	23.1

Table 6.- Wheel tractors on farms, January 1, 1948 and consumption of motor fuel and motor oil per tractor, by States, 1947 1/

State and area	Wheel tractors: On farms Jan. 1, 1948 2/	Wheel tractors: Average use in: 1947	Consumption per wheel tractor in 1947: Motor fuel: Gasoline	Motor fuel: Diesel fuel	Motor fuel: Distillate	Motor fuel: Kerosene	Motor fuel: Other	Motor fuel: Total	Motor oil
	Number	Hours	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
New England	41,700	480	585	4	7	45	3	644	16
New York	93,000	520	710	4	--	22	2	738	19
New Jersey	18,000	640	825	--	3	30	--	858	24
Pennsylvania	100,000	585	710	10	16	64	13	813	21
Delaware	5,000	600	843	--	--	2	--	845	22
Maryland	21,300	600	850	--	--	10	--	860	20
Northeast	279,000	553	712	6	7	40	6	771	19.7
Ohio	150,000	500	669	12	21	15	3	720	17
Indiana	122,000	575	771	7	37	7	48	870	20
Illinois	198,000	680	1,035	12	50	16	47	1,160	29
Iowa	220,000	650	914	10	67	5	54	1,050	24
Missouri	91,000	660	820	13	50	14	78	975	22
Corn Belt	781,000	618	864	11	47	11	44	977	23.1
Michigan	123,000	550	667	12	36	5	50	770	19
Wisconsin	140,000	510	695	5	35	7	28	770	19
Minnesota	172,000	690	895	11	82	6	106	1,100	25
Lake States	435,000	592	766	9	54	6	65	900	21.4
North Dakota	90,000	760	1,147	21	119	6	117	1,410	34
South Dakota	77,000	790	1,062	29	53	20	106	1,270	30
Nebraska	121,000	660	422	21	93	13	536	1,085	28
Kansas	132,000	700	1,264	17	61	16	117	1,475	36
Great Plains	420,000	718	959	21	81	14	236	1,311	32.2
West Virginia	7,000	450	531	--	--	6	8	545	13
Kentucky	30,000	550	529	4	63	164	35	795	19
Tennessee	30,000	550	310	13	221	180	66	790	19
Virginia	27,000	575	754	4	30	37	5	830	21
North Carolina	38,000	570	670	4	12	127	12	825	20
Appalachian	132,000	556	566	6	74	123	28	797	19.4
South Carolina	17,000	580	588	4	148	40	110	890	22
Georgia	34,500	625	642	17	181	3	39	882	22
Florida	12,500	625	470	18	212	50	24	774	19
Alabama	24,500	650	434	8	303	15	130	890	22
Southeast	88,500	623	550	12	213	20	76	871	21.6
Mississippi	28,000	559	517	20	189	56	121	903	21
Louisiana	24,500	700	260	27	590	65	308	1,250	30
Arkansas	37,000	600	198	20	585	23	86	912	22
Delta	89,500	615	315	22	462	45	158	1,002	23.9
Oklahoma	84,000	695	1,111	16	11	145	9	1,292	32
Texas	196,000	800	1,150	14	10	86	7	1,267	31
Okla. Texas	280,000	768	1,138	15	10	104	8	1,275	31.3

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Table 6.- Wheel tractors on farms, January 1, 1948 and consumption of motor fuel and motor oil per tractor, by States, 1947 1/ - Continued

State and area	Wheel tractors		Consumption per wheel tractor in 1947						
	On farms Jan. 1, 1948 2/	Average use in 1947	Motor fuel: Gasoline	Motor fuel: Diesel fuel	Motor fuel: Distillate	Motor fuel: Kerosene	Motor fuel: Other	Motor fuel: Total	Motor oil
	Number	Hours	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
Montana	37,000	660	976	24	261	2	47	1,310	31
Idaho	22,000	475	650	13	31	2	14	710	17
Wyoming	12,000	575	370	38	248	32	171	859	22
Colorado	36,000	745	1,016	37	135	28	60	1,276	27
New Mexico	14,000	660	966	20	7	66	1	1,060	24
Arizona	8,000	810	923	57	31	16	173	1,200	25
Utah	9,000	550	538	6	190	12	18	764	21
Nevada	2,000	590	788	40	--	--	--	828	18
Mountain	140,000	646	845	27	144	19	56	1,091	25.1
Washington	21,500	500	592	19	10	1	54	676	16
Oregon	25,500	525	659	21	21	1	76	778	19
California	58,000	585	769	18	15	15	20	837	21
Pacific	105,000	553	706	19	15	9	41	790	19.5
United States	2,750,000	634	827	13	69	30	74	1,013	24.5

1/ Excludes garden and home-made tractors.
2/ Preliminary estimates.

Table 7.- Crawler, home-made and garden tractors on farms, January 1, 1948, and consumption of motor fuel and motor oil per tractor, by State groups, 1947

CRAWLER

State group	Tractors		Consumption per tractor, 1947						
	On farms Jan. 1, 1948 1/	Average use in 1947	Motor fuel: Gasoline	Motor fuel: Diesel fuel	Motor fuel: Distillate	Motor fuel: Kerosene	Motor fuel: Other	Motor fuel: Total	Motor oil
	Number	Hours	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
Mountain	15,000	724	605	927	39	-	6	1,577	41
Pacific	52,500	794	699	1,004	12	1	15	1,731	46
Other	56,500	525	616	435	7	5	8	1,071	29
United States	124,000	663	650	735	13	3	11	1,412	37.6
			HOME-MADE						
United States	76,000	190	186	---	---	---	4	190	7.2
			GARDEN						
United States	200,000	120	24	---	2/	---	1	25	1.0

1/ Preliminary estimates.
2/ Less than 0.5 gal.

Table 8.- Automobiles and motortrucks on farms January 1, 1948 and consumption of motor fuel and motor oil per vehicle, by States, 1947

State and group	Automobiles: On farms Jan. 1, 1948 1/	Automobiles: Average per car: Miles	Automobiles: Average per car: Motor fuel	Automobiles: Average per car: Motor oil	Motortrucks: On farms Jan.1, 1948 2/	Motortrucks: Average per truck: Miles	Motortrucks: Average per truck: Motor fuel	Motortrucks: Average per truck: Motor oil
	Thousands	Number	Gallons	Gallons	Thousands	Number	Gallons	Gallons
New England	147	6,150	365	11.0	88	4,200	350	10.0
New York	162	6,000	365	11.0	79	4,250	360	10.0
New Jersey	32	7,400	450	13.5	24	4,400	420	11.0
Pennsylvania	195	5,750	360	10.8	67	4,400	385	11.0
Delaware	11	5,500	340	10.2	5	3,800	330	9.5
Maryland	48	5,500	340	10.2	22	3,800	335	10.0
Northeast	595	5,980	365	11.0	285	4,240	365	10.2
Ohio	250	5,900	380	11.4	59	5,200	440	12.5
Indiana	200	6,300	390	11.7	50	4,800	390	11.0
Illinois	230	6,500	400	12.0	74	5,200	420	12.6
Iowa	250	7,000	440	13.1	52	5,000	420	12.0
Missouri	195	5,400	335	10.0	57	5,500	440	12.6
Corn Belt	1,125	6,250	390	11.7	292	5,150	425	12.2
Michigan	195	6,250	390	11.7	48	4,000	345	10.4
Wisconsin	205	6,100	380	11.4	69	4,100	345	10.4
Minnesota	210	6,100	400	12.0	56	4,500	375	11.0
Lake States	610	6,150	390	11.7	173	4,200	355	10.5
North Dakota	80	6,200	380	11.4	45	3,800	320	9.6
South Dakota	79	6,900	430	12.9	30	4,400	370	11.0
Nebraska	132	6,500	405	12.2	42	4,100	340	10.0
Kansas	150	7,500	460	13.8	72	6,100	510	13.0
Great Plains	441	6,860	425	12.7	189	4,840	405	11.4
West Virginia	50	5,600	355	10.5	23	5,800	470	13.0
Kentucky	134	5,000	305	9.2	45	6,100	550	16.0
Tennessee	125	5,000	310	9.3	38	6,100	500	15.0
Virginia	120	7,000	460	13.6	46	4,500	380	11.4
North Carolina	195	5,900	365	11.0	52	5,800	480	14.0
Appalachian	624	5,700	360	10.7	204	5,600	470	13.9
South Carolina	105	5,500	345	10.4	25	5,300	450	13.5
Georgia	115	4,900	310	9.3	45	6,500	520	15.6
Florida	43	7,000	450	12.5	25	5,000	410	12.3
Alabama	80	4,900	310	9.3	42	6,800	550	16.5
Southeast	343	5,350	335	10.0	137	6,100	500	14.9

- Continued -

Table 8.- Automobiles and motortrucks on farms January 1, 1948 and consumption of motor fuel and motor oil per vehicle, by States, 1947-Continued

State and group	Automobiles				Motortrucks			
	On farms Jan. 1, 1948 1/	Average per car			On farms Jan. 1, 1948 2/	Average per truck		
		Miles	Motor fuel	Motor oil		Miles	Motor fuel	Motor oil
	Thousands	Number	Gallons	Gallons	Thousands	Number	Gallons	Gallons
Mississippi	75	6,000	375	11.2	43	7,000	600	17.2
Louisiana	50	7,000	440	13.1	27	6,000	500	14.3
Arkansas	70	5,700	370	11.0	48	6,700	560	15.3
Delta	195	6,150	390	11.6	118	6,650	561	15.7
Oklahoma	125	7,400	475	14.2	55	5,900	500	15.0
Texas	315	7,400	485	14.4	128	6,800	570	16.5
Okla.-Texas	440	7,400	480	14.3	183	6,530	549	16.0
Montana	38	6,500	405	12.0	36	4,300	360	10.8
Idaho	43	7,000	425	12.8	24	4,500	380	11.4
Wyoming	14	8,400	520	15.0	12	5,800	580	14.0
Colorado	52	7,400	450	13.0	37	4,600	390	11.2
New Mexico	21	9,000	550	16.0	15	5,700	480	14.0
Arizona	14	7,800	470	14.1	9	6,900	620	17.0
Utah	26	7,200	440	12.5	13	6,000	510	14.5
Nevada	4	7,600	465	14.0	3	6,700	580	17.0
Mountain	212	7,400	460	13.2	149	5,020	434	12.4
Washington	82	8,500	510	15.0	50	5,700	545	14.0
Oregon	68	7,500	480	13.5	37	4,500	425	12.8
California	195	8,000	500	14.6	103	4,800	470	14.1
Pacific	345	8,020	500	14.5	190	4,980	480	13.9
United States	4,930	6,400	401	12.0	1,920	5,215	444	12.8

1/ Number of automobiles on farms January 1, 1948, were estimated at 4,930,000. This estimate was largely based on registration in agricultural States. State estimates of the above table were developed from material supplied by crop correspondents, State registrations, and related data.

2/ The United States estimate of 1,920,000 motortrucks was based largely on registrations in agricultural States. State estimates of motortrucks were developed from material supplied by crop correspondents in February 1948, from findings of the April 1948 enumerative survey, from State registrations and other material. Another report of the Bureau, based exclusively on findings of the April 1948 enumerative survey shows a total of 1,905,000 motortrucks at the time of the survey. Also the regional distribution shown in this study differs somewhat from the distribution of the above table.

Table 9.- Consumption of motor fuel and motor oil per automobile and per motortruck, by size of farm, and by State groups, 1947

State group	Size of farm	Average per automobile			Average per motortruck		
		Miles	Gasoline	Motor oil	Miles	Gasoline	Motor oil
	Acres	Number	Gallons	Gallons	Number	Gallons	Gallons
Northeast	Under 50	5,800	340	10.2	3,000	230	6.5
	50 - 99	5,200	325	9.8	4,200	370	9.9
	100 - 179	6,100	380	11.4	4,800	400	12.0
	180 - 259	6,475	400	11.9	4,950	415	10.9
	260 - 499	7,200	450	12.8	4,700	430	11.4
	500 - 999	8,250	510	14.2	5,500	530	13.2
	1,000 & over	9,000	570	15.8	6,000	760	20.4
	Average	5,980	365	11.0	4,240	365	10.2
Corn Belt	Under 50	4,950	330	10.0	6,400	525	15.5
	50 - 99	5,340	350	10.3	4,400	325	9.6
	100 - 179	6,600	410	12.1	4,300	350	10.5
	180 - 259	7,000	430	12.9	4,800	400	10.9
	260 - 499	7,400	450	13.5	5,700	465	13.2
	500 - 999	7,700	470	13.8	7,100	635	15.3
	1,000 & over	8,770	600	16.7	6,450	580	16.2
	Average	6,250	390	11.7	5,150	425	12.2
Lakes States	Under 50	4,900	310	9.3	4,550	325	9.6
	50 - 99	5,800	360	10.8	3,830	325	9.6
	100 - 179	6,500	400	12.0	3,700	300	8.9
	180 - 259	6,500	400	12.0	4,200	385	11.6
	260 - 499	7,600	470	13.8	4,925	430	12.3
	500 - 999	8,200	480	14.1	5,250	500	13.8
	1,000 & over	10,000	625	15.0	5,825	480	12.3
	Average	6,150	390	11.7	4,200	355	10.5
Great Plains	Under 50	5,100	310	9.5	4,000	400	12.3
	50 - 99	6,800	400	12.0	5,750	460	10.9
	100 - 179	6,000	370	11.1	3,885	330	9.7
	180 - 259	6,700	410	12.3	4,180	345	10.5
	260 - 499	6,800	430	12.9	4,270	345	10.4
	500 - 999	7,900	490	14.7	6,140	380	11.4
	1,000 & over	8,300	520	15.6	4,875	450	12.5
	Average	6,860	425	12.7	4,840	405	11.4
Appalachian	Under 50	5,640	365	10.9	4,400	365	10.7
	50 - 99	5,200	320	9.5	5,725	465	13.8
	100 - 179	5,525	345	10.4	5,750	470	14.0
	180 - 259	6,180	380	11.3	5,900	480	14.0
	260 - 499	7,660	470	14.0	6,550	570	17.0
	500 - 999	7,060	435	13.0	7,700	660	19.3
	1,000 & over	7,825	525	15.7	8,800	850	24.0
	Average	5,700	360	10.7	5,600	470	13.9
Southeast	Under 50	4,650	290	8.6	4,200	360	10.8
	50 - 99	5,400	340	10.2	5,500	430	12.9
	100 - 179	5,900	370	11.1	7,700	625	18.7
	180 - 259	6,100	390	11.7	6,340	475	14.2
	260 - 499	6,150	380	11.4	5,950	480	14.4
	500 - 999	7,600	475	13.2	6,200	610	18.2
	1,000 & over	7,650	480	14.4	10,250	810	24.0
	Average	5,350	335	10.0	6,100	500	14.9

- Continued -

Table 9.- Consumption of motor fuel and motor oil per automobile and per motortruck, by size of farm, and by State groups, 1947 - Continued

State group	Size of farm	Average per automobile: Miles	Average per automobile: Gasoline	Average per automobile: Motor oil	Average per motortruck: Miles	Average per motortruck: Gasoline	Average per motortruck: Motor oil
	Acres	Number	Gallons	Gallons	Number	Gallons	Gallons
Delta States	Under 50	5,440	350	10.2	5,450	420	12.5
	50 - 99	5,880	380	11.2	5,000	400	12.0
	100 - 179	5,560	350	11.4	7,775	600	17.9
	180 - 259	7,150	450	13.5	6,775	525	15.7
	260 - 499	7,625	490	14.6	8,675	685	20.4
	500 - 999	10,150	640	19.3	9,040	740	22.0
	1,000 & over	10,700	675	20.0	8,825	785	23.4
	Average	6,150	390	11.6	6,650	561	15.7
Okla.-Texas	Under 50	5,490	370	11.1	6,190	450	13.2
	50 - 99	5,200	330	10.0	5,550	415	12.3
	100 - 179	6,660	445	13.2	5,850	475	14.1
	180 - 259	8,050	520	15.5	6,150	485	14.4
	260 - 499	9,100	550	16.5	6,300	490	14.7
	500 - 999	10,800	680	18.1	7,550	680	20.4
	1,000 & over	13,900	910	27.0	8,000	700	21.0
	Average	7,400	480	14.3	6,530	549	16.0
Mountain	Under 50	6,040	375	11.1	3,930	300	9.0
	50 - 99	8,340	510	14.7	5,170	425	12.7
	100 - 179	7,470	460	11.9	4,560	390	11.4
	180 - 259	7,030	420	12.5	4,925	420	12.6
	260 - 499	7,550	470	13.4	5,360	450	13.2
	500 - 999	7,170	450	13.5	5,300	475	13.5
	1,000 & over	8,725	675	15.9	5,400	465	13.0
	Average	7,400	460	13.2	5,020	434	12.4
Pacific	Under 50	7,625	460	13.6	4,740	430	12.9
	50 - 99	7,500	450	12.8	4,460	400	10.5
	100 - 179	7,575	470	13.0	4,150	360	9.2
	180 - 259	7,125	450	13.4	4,650	520	14.9
	260 - 499	9,125	550	15.6	5,200	470	14.0
	500 - 999	8,500	480	14.4	6,225	600	18.0
	1,000 & over	11,800	800	23.2	6,225	700	21.0
	Average	8,020	500	14.5	4,980	480	13.9
United States	Under 50	5,660	350	10.7	4,550	370	11.1
	50 - 99	5,625	350	10.5	4,850	390	11.7
	100 - 179	6,370	400	12.0	4,925	400	12.0
	180 - 259	6,825	425	12.6	5,050	425	12.7
	260 - 499	7,500	465	13.8	5,410	450	13.5
	500 - 999	8,270	515	15.3	6,440	525	15.7
	1,000 & over	9,960	680	20.0	6,380	600	17.9
	Average	6,400	401	12.0	5,215	444	12.8

Table 10.- Average consumption per farm of motor fuel and oil by stationary and mounted internal combustion motors and of liquid petroleum fuels in farm households and for miscellaneous farm uses by States, 1947

State and group	Farms 1945 Census	Average consumption per farm					
		By stationary and mounted internal combustion motors:		In households and for miscellaneous uses			All other liquid petroleum fuels 1/
		Motor fuel	Motor oil	Gasoline	Fuel oil	Kerosene	
	Number	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons
New England	150,311	30	0.8	7	175	190	21
New York	149,490	40	1.0	6	140	185	16
New Jersey	26,226	45	1.2	4	200	200	60
Pennsylvania	171,761	25	.6	3	55	65	17
Delaware	9,296	25	.6	2	60	80	60
Maryland	41,275	20	.5	2	175	60	25
Northeast	548,359	31	.8	5	127	138	21
Ohio	220,575	20	.5	3	65	65	25
Indiana	175,970	25	.6	4	90	70	28
Illinois	204,239	50	1.3	10	250	50	50
Iowa	208,934	27	.7	10	200	70	50
Missouri	242,934	15	.4	7	43	80	50
Corn Belt	1,052,652	27	.7	7	127	67	41
Michigan	175,268	22	.6	3	100	35	30
Wisconsin	177,745	26	.7	3	125	45	30
Minnesota	188,952	50	1.3	15	180	50	30
Lake States	541,965	33	.9	7	136	44	30
North Dakota	69,520	180	4.6	20	95	60	60
South Dakota	68,705	90	2.3	15	160	85	70
Nebraska	111,756	70	1.8	10	160	80	60
Kansas	141,192	105	2.7	15	90	100	110
Great Plains	391,173	106	2.7	14	123	85	80
West Virginia	97,600	8	.2	2	5	25	5
Kentucky	238,501	13	.3	2	18	80	18
Tennessee	234,431	13	.3	2	4	55	10
Virginia	173,051	15	.4	2	25	90	14
North Carolina	287,412	18	.5	10	110	320	20
Appalachian	1,030,995	14	.4	4	40	138	15
South Carolina	147,745	14	.4	5	65	180	18
Georgia	225,897	13	.3	2	15	65	20
Florida	61,159	35	.9	5	70	100	25
Alabama	223,369	8	.2	2	5	40	20
Southeast	658,170	14	.3	3	28	86	20

- Continued -

Table 10.- Average consumption per farm of motor fuel and oil by stationary and mounted internal combustion motors and of liquid petroleum fuels in farm households and for miscellaneous farm uses by States, 1947 - Continued

State and group	Farms 1945 Census	Average consumption per farm: By stationary and mounted internal combustion motors: Motor fuel	Average consumption per farm: By stationary and mounted internal combustion motors: Motor oil	Average consumption per farm: In households and for miscellaneous uses: Gasoline	Average consumption per farm: In households and for miscellaneous uses: Fuel oil	Average consumption per farm: In households and for miscellaneous uses: Kerosene	Average consumption per farm: All other liquid petroleum fuels 1/
	Number	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons
Mississippi	263,528	8	.2	3	8	35	50
Louisiana	129,295	40	1.0	5	10	130	155
Arkansas	198,769	70	1.8	2	7	75	125
Delta	591,592	36	.9	3	8	69	91
Oklahoma	164,790	45	1.1	15	10	150	175
Texas	384,977	130	3.3	15	10	125	225
Okla.-Texas	549,767	105	2.6	15	10	132	210
Montana	37,747	140	3.6	10	180	17	75
Idaho	41,498	70	1.8	10	95	10	30
Wyoming	13,076	40	1.0	10	110	20	40
Colorado	47,618	100	2.6	15	160	40	100
New Mexico	29,695	130	3.3	10	80	145	170
Arizona	13,142	275	7.0	15	70	15	80
Utah	26,322	50	1.3	5	50	10	12
Nevada	3,429	105	2.7	10	150	45	100
Mountain	212,527	106	2.7	11	117	38	76
Washington	79,887	100	2.6	10	240	15	25
Oregon	63,125	120	3.1	15	250	15	35
California	138,917	235	6.0	10	450	10	350
Pacific	281,929	171	4.4	11	346	13	187
United States	2/ 5,859,129	47	1.2	7	89	90	63

1/ In most States, the bulk of this item is liquefied petroleum gas.

2/ Excludes 40 farms in District of Columbia.